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Regarding:

Kurt HILLMAIER
born 22 March 1921 in Aussig
Agent of Section 6, Department I, UB
UB cryptonym - "HOPKALIT"

1. In June 1958 HILLMAIER came to the Poznan Fair. He was unemployed at the time and approached a CIKCH (Polish state trade monopoly dealing with the import and export of chemical, petroleum and allied products) representative there hinting that he was not averse to selling, even somewhat irregularly, a certain technical "know-how." Our Source at that time headed an intelligence group especially assembled for the Fair in which there was a certain Captain Leon BIESIENKIEWSKI, a UB staff officer, who was also a CIKCH representative. In view of HILLMAIER's approach on his own initiative, BIESIENKIEWSKI became interested in the proposition especially when he learned that Subject was a gifted chemist, maintained a residence in West Berlin and was not against earning a few marks illegally. Above all HILLMAIER offered to sell the technical data and plans on a chemical salt which is used as a preservative (Nuettenwasser). This product bears the trade name "HOPKALIT" from which is derived Subject's UB cryptonym. During his two weeks at the Fair, HILLMAIER consumed an abnormal amount of alcohol and had several affairs. BIESIENKIEWSKI maintained contact with him as a CIKCH representative and eventually recommended him to our Source as a good candidate for recruitment by the UB. Since BIESIENKIEWSKI spoke poor German he wanted our Source to meet HILLMAIER. A luncheon attended by the three of them, BIESIENKIEWSKI, HILLMAIER and our Source, in an apartment in the BAZAR Hotel in Poznan afforded our Source an opportunity to meet HILLMAIER and discuss his proposition. It developed that HILLMAIER wanted 84,000 DEM for the formula for "HOPKALIT." Although he was given a non-committal answer, he was paid 1,000 DEM as an indication that our Source was interested in his proposition. Further contact between BIESIENKIEWSKI and HILLMAIER was arranged.

2. Thereafter, BIESIENKIEWSKI met Subject two or three times in East Berlin during which course HILLMAIER did not provide the information on "HOPKALIT" but a certain amount of other technical data. Our Source described this as the developmental period in Subject's UB recruitment.

3. Since BIESIENKIEWSKI was getting ready to be transferred to Vienna (where he now serves in the Polish Commercial Attache Office), it was necessary to assign another UB contact to HILLMAIER. Until HILLMAIER's bona fides were established, Colonel Henry SOKOLAK, Director of Department I, UB, was reluctant to exposing another UB

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person to him and asked our Source who already met him to take over the meetings. Eventually it was planned that WITOLD STRASIMOWSKI, a UB coopted worker assigned to the Polish Trade Mission in East Berlin, could serve Subject. Toward the end of 1958, our Source, KIESIETKIEWSKI and HILMAYER met in Warsaw and also in East Berlin. HILMAYER drove to these meetings in his own automobile, a new DAI. During these discussions HILMAYER was told that KIESIETKIEWSKI was being transferred to South America and our Source would meet him personally. It also became evident that in the interval since their first meeting HILMAYER obtained a most interesting position as head of the SCHENKING A.G. Laboratory, in West Berlin.

4. At the beginning of 1959 (either in January or March), our Source met HILMAYER at the Leipzig Fair. During this time HILMAYER delivered nothing of particular interest other than additional general technical information. At various times during the Fair, our Source gave him 500 to 600 DM without requiring receipts.

5. There ensued a discussion between the then Chief of Department I, Colonel WITOLD SCHENKIEWICZ and the KGB representative in Warsaw, Colonel Georgi Stepanovich YEVDOKIMENKO during which the HILMAYER case was one of the topics. At that time the Soviets were most interested in the chemical production in West Germany and particularly that of the SCHENKING A.G. Although it appeared that HILMAYER was reluctant to deliver any information originating from his own firm, through his wide acquaintance among chemists employed in other similar firms he was able to provide a continual flow of general technical information in the chemical field. The KGB put a high priority on obtaining data on the production of "WOLFRAM" and its by-product "WOLFRAM-PHOS". According to our Source, the KGB interest stemmed from the fact that they wanted to use foam rubber-like material in insulating clothing for personnel stationed in Siberia. In order that their capability in this field might parallel that of the Soviets, the Polish authorities also became interested in these products. Apparently WOLFRAM and WOLFRAM-PHOS are made out of phosgen, a highly poisonous gas. The process of producing a non-poisonous variety of this gas was developed by the Germans during World War II. In the course of the necessary experiments carried out by the I. G. FARBER in developing it, some 15,000 inmates of various concentration camps were murdered. Our Source stated that today only four firms have the patent for this gas: BAYER and HOFFMANN in Germany, one in America (whose name he did not know) and one in Japan.

5. A Colonel W. WLADEK on behalf of the KGB (representing Colonel YEVDOKIMENKO) contacted our Source and urged him to do everything possible to make HILMAYER deliver the type of information

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desired. Accordingly, our Source invited WILLMAYER to the Poznan Fair in June 1959. Subject came (again in his private car) on 14 June 1959, making the trip as a private citizen and not as a representative of his firm (SCHENKED A.G.). His expenses including travel were paid for by the UB and KGB. An agreement between WILLMAYER and our Source was reached whereby WILLMAYER would provide the technical data on the production of MOSCHERMAN and NEUROPHEN in return for which he would be paid 1500 RM per meeting (net) for the duration of his future contract. During this part-leader trip Subject was given 1000 RM plus about 500 RM to purchase a Nikon camera and accessories. It was also learned that WILLMAYER was romantically involved and planned to marry the daughter of a factory owner in the Rhine area. His fiancée was an art student.

6. When our Source mentioned WILLMAYER's marriage plans to the KGB it was recommended that every effort be made and no expense spared to compromise WILLMAYER in his private life in order that, should he later experience a change of heart and refuse to continue to collaborate, the KGB and PIS would have the means of forcing him to continue working with them. Accordingly, our Source introduced an attractive girl in the employ of the Independent CE Section in Poznan to WILLMAYER and with another attractive girlfriend of our Source, the two couples went in the latter's automobile (Mercedes) to Innsbruck. There WILLMAYER got thoroughly "drunk" and had an affair with the UB girl (whose name Source could not recall). This escapade was photographed and taped. WILLMAYER was given 200 or 300 RM to buy his newly-found girlfriend some gifts.

7. Subsequently, the KGB became even more interested in WILLMAYER when it was learned in July and August 1959 that the SCHENKED A.G. was building a plant in Spain. WILLMAYER was to take part in this expansion of the firm. In the meantime, WILLMAYER also married the art student.

8. Our Source met WILLMAYER on 28 November 1959, 5 and 29 December 1959, 1 February 1960, 8 March 1960 and 10 April 1960. All these meetings with the exception of the one on 29 December 1959 took place in the restaurant WARSZAW in East Berlin. The late December meeting was in the restaurant RUMAPFER in East Berlin. During these contacts WILLMAYER delivered a considerable number of papers dealing with the patent rights of MOSCHERMAN and NEUROPHEN. They contained some technical data on the production of these products from phlogogen. WILLMAYER also gave information covering foam materials (trade name POLIURETAN). Copies of these reports were sent via the KGB representative in Warsaw to Moscow. They were also forwarded to the Polish Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Institute of Plastics.

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9. MILLMAIER continued to collect 1000 DEM at every meeting. Although his production did not merit this amount at each contact according to the KGB and FIS, the overall cost was cheap when compared to the data furnished.

10. In May 1960 MILLMAIER failed to make a scheduled meeting and Witold STASIMOWSKI was assigned the task of ascertaining what happened to him. When STASIMOWSKI telephoned MILLMAIER's home, he learned from the latter's wife that Subject had been in Spain for some time on business for his firm. His Spanish address was obtained from Mrs. MILLMAIER. A letter was sent to him instructing him to get in touch with our Source upon his return. During May, June, July and August nothing was heard from him. The end of August STASIMOWSKI again telephoned Subject's home. He spoke to MILLMAIER who told him that since the investigation of a cipher document check on persons traveling between East and West Berlin he was afraid he might encounter some difficulty. He refused to come to East Berlin but stated that he would be happy to meet our Source in West Berlin. Actually, MILLMAIER was away in Spain much of the time and was hard to contact. When in October 1960 STASIMOWSKI, unannounced, visited Subject's home he found that he was in Spain but his wife stated that he left a message that he would be happy to meet our Source in West Berlin.

11. Because of the Wladyslaw MRUZ matter in France the KGB and FIS decided to let this case rest until the "air cleared" from the French incident. They then planned to use the compromising photographs and recordings to threaten to expose MILLMAIER's escapades in an effort to make him a prebending source again.

12. MILLMAIER knew our Source as Mr. TASHCHENKI. He knew NIKHIMIKHINSKI under his true name because of the latter's association with CINC. Subject was never told that he was working with the FIS but our Source stated that it was inadvisable that he was not aware of this fact because of the "modus operandi" used.

13. This is the full extent of our Source's knowledge of Subject and his association with FIS and KGB. He does not know whether MILLMAIER was recontacted by FIS or KGB.

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